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1962 Annual Report



FRANKLIN COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

LOUISBURG, N. C.

TELEPHONE GYPSY 6-3322



*In
Memory*

R.

Ricks

Boone

With high regard for his many years of service with our organization we dedicate this 1962 Annual Report in memory of Office Manager, R. Ricks Boone, who passed away September 1, 1962, following a heart attack.

Mr. Boone's service to the farmers of Franklin County dates back to 1937 when he went to work as Supervisor of wheat sales and crop reporter for the old AAA. In 1944 he assumed the position of Field Assistant on the tobacco market and served in this capacity until assuming the post of ASC Manager in 1946.

We will always remember Mr. Boone for his many contributions to ASCS. His kindness, patience and guidance will never be forgotten.



FOREWORD

This annual report is compiled, published, and distributed by the Franklin ASC County Committee to present a summary of the 1962 operations in Franklin County.

We have selected what we thought would be of interest and assistance to those whom this report may concern.

We, the County Office Personnel and County Committee, acknowledge with full appreciation the work done by the Community ASC Committeemen; the help and cooperation given us by other agricultural agencies, farmers, businessmen, the local newspaper, radio station personnel, and others who had a part in making the programs administered by ASCS in 1962 a success.

For their generosity in providing adequate office space, we wish to thank our Board of County Commissioners. We also would like to thank Carl D. Bunn, our District Fieldman, the State Office Personnel and the State Committee for their guidance and advice in the administration of our programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The farmer-committee system of administration has been used for over twenty-five years to administer farm programs assigned to ASCS by Congress.

The Department of Agriculture, under the Secretary, issues regulations and instructions to carry out the intent and purposes of the laws passed by Congress.

Each state, under the state committee, formulates policies within authority of the Secretary's regulations and administers the programs at the state level. The day-to-day operations are under the direction of a state executive director.

The one hundred counties are divided into eleven administrative districts. A district fieldman, responsible to the state executive director, supervises the operation of the counties in each district.

Each year the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service conducts an election for both community and county committeemen to administer programs authorized by law.

The county office, under the county committee, and acting through community committeemen and other personnel, are generally responsible for carrying out the various agricultural programs.

The county office manager, employed by the county committee, is responsible for executing the policies of the county committee and for the day-to-day operations of the ASCS Office.

County office personnel is employed and assigned duties by the county office manager in accordance with applicable standards and qualifications.

COUNTY COMMITTEE

E. G. Brewer.....Chairman

Charlie Merritt.....Vice Chairman

C. C. Perry.....Member

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

CEDAR ROCK

Ollie Fisher
Ashley Jenkins
St. John Collins

FRANKLINTON

Phil Whitfield
Howard Conyers
Watson Mitchiner

LOUISBURG

E. C. Rogers
Elmo B. May
Walton Hayes

CYPRESS CREEK

Ruffin Wheeler
George W. Murray
C. B. Bunn

GOLD MINE

Kirby Gupton
B. M. Gupton
Esley Manning

SANDY CREEK

O. F. Tharrington
J. C. Tharrington
E. N. Perdue

DUNN

Bennie B. Williams
Harold Alford
Earl Williams

HARRIS

Thomas Perdue
Carl Harris
B. T. Bunn

YOUNGSVILLE

Clifton Hill
Charlie Chalk
Sandy Hill

HAYESVILLE

M. W. Ayscue, Sr.
W. D. Foster, Jr.
Robert Tharrington

OFFICE PERSONNEL

R. Ricks Boone.....Office Manager
Dorothy W. Clay.....Chief Clerk
Diana B. Cannady.....Adm. & Price Support Clerk
Mildred M. Bobbitt.....ACP, Counter & CR Clerk
Jean W. Johnson.....Head Production Adjustment Clerk
Ruby F. Abbott.....Performance Clerk
Helen W. Carter.....General Clerk

TEMPORARY OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Shirley B. Carter
B. Barbara Catlette
Mary Jane Conn
Dahlia H. Duke
Dorothy P. Fuller
Carolyn G. Gardner
Betsy G. Gupton

Jo Ann Gupton
Mary D. Gupton
Mary W. Hughes
Louise P. Jeffreys
Marion L. Merritt
Beverly White
Doris M. Wilder

TOBACCO MARKETING RECORDERS

Robert W. Allen

Jerry T. Rowe

DISTRICT FIELDMAN.....Carl D. Bunn, Zebulon, N. C., Rt. #3

STATE SUPERVISOR.....Hillman Alexander, Nashville, N. C.



FIELD EMPLOYEES

Howard W. Davis, Performance Supervisor

Herbert K. Alexander
David W. Austin
Samuel F. Austin
Fred S. Ayscue
John T. Becton
Edward E. Boone
Kenneth W. Burris
Richard H. Cash, Sr.
Richard H. Cash, Jr.
Everett M. Chalk
James H. Champion
Allen C. Daniels
Roy L. Dean
Glynn D. Dickerson
Phillip G. Dickerson
Bernie R. Edwards
Gerald B. Edwards
Albert J. Ellis, Jr.
Joel W. Faulkner
Kenneth A. Fuller
Joseph W. Goldston
Roland P. Gupton, Jr.
Charles B. Harris, Jr.
Sherrill L. Harris
Lowell T. Hart
S. G. Hayes, Jr.
Reginald C. Hill
Robert H. Jones
Edward F. Kimball
Bobby B. Land
William H. Mangum, Jr.

Vernon G. May
Sidney E. Mitchell
Bobby F. Moss
James O. Murphy
Ronald E. Murphy
Russell P. Nelms
Charles G. Pearce
David A. Perry
Stanley O. Phillips
Robert G. Ray
Bryant C. Roberson
Larry C. Roberson
Jerry T. Rowe
Henry E. Scharling
Timothy M. Shearin
Edward N. Smith, Jr.
Augustus A. Strickland
Joseph M. Strother
James D. Tharrington
Eugene C. Underhill
Frederick S. Upchurch
Robert L. Wells
Donnie W. Wheeler
Charles W. Wilkinson, Jr.
Ronald E. Williams
William C. Woodard
Preston A. Woodard
Gerald C. Wrenn
John E. Wrenn
William A. Wrenn
William G. Wrenn

OUR CREED



WE AS MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE ACCEPT OUR OBLIGATION AND OUR OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTY WELL AND IN FULL MEASURE. WE BELIEVE IT IS OUR DUTY

- * To administer faithfully the Federal Programs and functions assigned to us.
- * To put loyalty to the highest moral principles above loyalty to persons or party.
- * To serve the public with fairness, courtesy, integrity, and understanding.
- * To give a full day's labor for a full day's pay, giving to the performance of our duties earnest effort and our best thought.
- * To develop our personal resources by seeking always to improve the efficiency, economy and effectiveness of our work.
- * To be a good neighbor and a substantial contributor to the general welfare of our community, being mindful of the common source of all our blessings.

. . . AND THUS DO OUR PART IN PERFORMING THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT, IN CONSERVING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, AND IN FURTHERING THE FREE AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS OF OUR COUNTRY.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

Administrative funds are allocated to Franklin County by the State ASCS Office based on workload. This allocation plus money collected from the farmer for premeasurement, remeasurement, disposition and redetermination of cropland, is deposited to the ASC Committee bank account.

1962 BUDGET

Allocation.....	\$63,680.00
Collections.....	17,977.32
1961 Unused Funds.....	<u>15,715.11</u>
Total.....	<u>\$97,372.43</u>

1962 EXPENDITURES

County Committee.....	\$ 2,565.00
Community Committee	1,748.50
All Other Personnel.....	72,740.53
Travel.....	6,457.69
Other Expenses.....	3,193.46
Refunds.....	2,383.41
Unused Allocation.....	<u>8,283.84</u>
Total.....	<u>\$97,372.43</u>









The task of conserving and building our resources is a task for everyone --the farmer, the rancher, the woodland owner, the agricultural extension agent, the forester, the soil conservationist, the biologist, the hunter, the fisherman, the hiker, the industrialist, the cityman--for all the millions of Americans who use our natural resources and who conscientiously accept the responsibility of leaving to their children a land better, richer, and more livable than they found it.

Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture



AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Agricultural Conservation Program is a national conservation service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It shares with the farmer the cost of performing practices needed for conserving cropland, range and pasture, orchard land, farm woodlots, and agricultural water.

The ACP is a farmer-government partnership. Public funds are authorized by Congress as an investment to encourage farmers to also invest in doing now the conservation work that is in the public interest. Participation in the program is voluntary, and all farmers are eligible to take part.

It is important to every farmer, even those who do not take part, that these programs be administered properly. The county committee, along with official representatives of other agencies in the county, have made the final decision on which conservation practices are to be eligible for ACP cost-sharing in the community and county. The program is flexible so that emphasis may be placed on those conservation measures most needed at any time to protect and improve soil and water resources.

With the cooperation and able assistance of the community committeemen, we have sought to kindle a fire that will expand and increase the volume of sound conservation work on farms throughout the county.





A C P

COUNT DOWN

<u>NO.</u> <u>FARMS</u>	<u>NO.</u> <u>UNITS</u>	<u>AM'T. PAID</u> <u>FARMERS</u>
----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------

3	19	\$ 95
7	24	48
772	5747	11,911
53	53	12,119
4	248	410
14	392	392
4	23	188
23	377	4,710
5	66	660
91	1216	9,169
99	730	4,813
172	829	20,230

F-1.....	Cross Slope Stripcropping
D-2.....	Summer Annual Legumes
D-1.....	Winter Cover Crops
C-14.....	Irrigation Dams
C-4.....	Terracing
C-1.....	Sod Waterways
B-10.....	Forest Improvement
A-7.....	Tree Planting
A-5.....	Contour Stripcropping
A-4.....	Liming Material on Farmland
A-3.....	Increasing Rotation Cover
A-2.....	Permanent Pasture or Hay

NO PARTICIPATING
FARMS.....1094

GROSS COST-SHARE TO
FARMERS.....\$72,391

BLAST
OFF

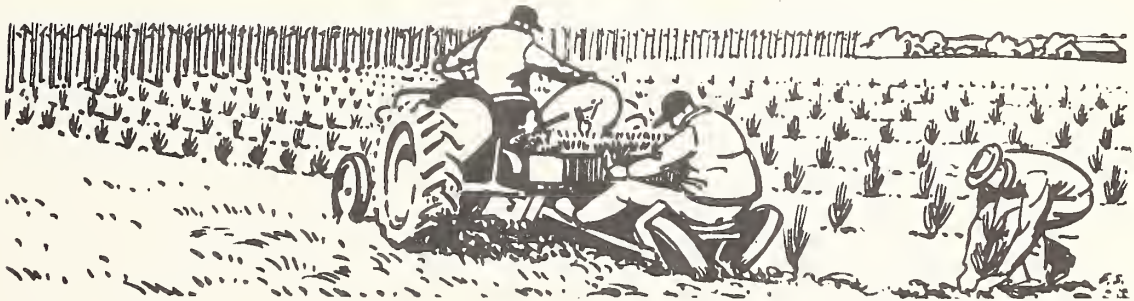


CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

The Soil Bank Act of 1956 was passed by Congress to help protect the soil and water resources of the nation and reduce the production of surplus agricultural commodities.

This Act provided two programs: (1) Acreage Reserve ending in 1959. (2) Conservation Reserve executing no contracts after 1960; however, contracts signed prior and during 1960 are binding throughout the contract period. The specific objective of the conservation reserve program is to assist farmers to divert some of the land currently being used for the production of agricultural commodities into specific conservation uses. A protective cover must be established and maintained on all Conservation Reserve Land. In return for this participation, farmers receive an annual conservation payment each year the land is under contract.

No. CR Contracts	Acreage	Practice	Compensation
9	335.1	Tree Cover	\$3,888.34







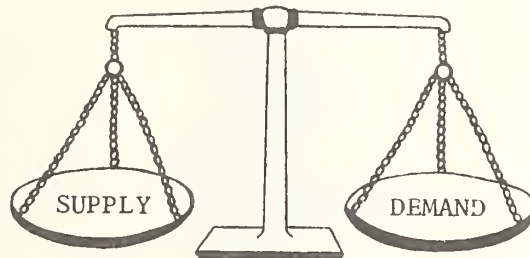
PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT

Out of years of experience has come the realization that prices cannot be upheld when our country becomes flooded with excess supplies.

The Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, authorizes acreage allotments and marketing quotas on wheat, tobacco, cotton, rice and peanuts. The law defines the level to which the supply may rise before marketing quotas must be proclaimed.

Marketing quotas must be approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum before they can be put into effect. Farmers, time and again, have voted by overwhelming majorities to continue our Production Adjustment Program. The aim of this program is to balance production with market needs to assure a firm basis for marketing and for price supports to give fair returns for the products that are grown for market.

Franklin County farmers voted in marketing quota referendums for wheat, cotton, tobacco and peanuts, during 1962.



TOBACCO

Franklin County ranks eighteenth among the counties of North Carolina in the production of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco is our major money crop, and farmers are continually seeking better varieties and better farming methods.

The flue-cured tobacco allotment for Franklin County during 1962 was 11,860 acres. There were 2700 farms with an average allotment of 4.39 acres per farm. Actually, 73 percent of our farms carry allotments of less than 5.00 acres.

Lease and transfer of tobacco allotments was permitted for the first time in 1962. Lease agreements were signed by 161 farmers to transfer tobacco for a one-year period. This transfer of tobacco allotments provided for larger, more economical units of production. The farmers who leased their tobacco received history credit in establishing their 1963 allotments.

There were 46 farms in the county with a combined allotment of 10.02 acres from which no tobacco was harvested in 1962.

A flue-cured tobacco referendum was held on December 12, 1961, on marketing quotas for 1962, 1963, and 1964, with 2446 farmers voting for and 49 voting against the quota program.



1962 TOBACCO PRODUCTION SUMMARY

COMMUNITY	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION	COMMUNITY AVERAGE YIELD		
			1962	1961	1960
CEDAR ROCK	1,431.87	2,970,620	2075	1730	1745
CYPRESS CREEK	608.80	1,090,793	1792	1535	1583
DUNN	1,741.61	3,682,799	2115	2085	1982
FRANKLINTON	978.29	1,849,344	1890	1582	1524
GOLD MINE	634.90	1,210,954	1907	1548	1553
HARRIS	1,396.71	2,888,892	2068	1817	1795
HAYESVILLE	1,217.26	2,377,225	1953	1654	1679
LOUISBURG	1,635.60	3,255,833	1991	1672	1603
SANDY CREEK	1,046.28	2,022,032	1933	1612	1599
YOUNGSVILLE	916.78	1,780,816	1942	1748	1757
TOTALS	11,608.10	23,129,308	1993	1734	1709

COTTON

Franklin County ranks sixteenth in allotments among the counties of North Carolina.

Marketing quotas on cotton have been in effect for the years 1954 through 1962.

A referendum was held on December 12, 1961, to provide our cotton farmers a chance to vote for or against marketing quotas for 1962. Franklin County, with 3000 estimated eligible voters, had a total of 2214 ballots cast-2167 voting for and 47 voting against marketing quotas.

Farmers were encouraged to release any part or all of their allotments which they did not plan to plant in order that it could be reapportioned to other farms and individual farm history acreage might be preserved. Many of our farmers showed interest in this program as you will note from the following chart.

Farmers in some sections of our county are not as interested in cotton as are farmers in other sections. Thus, we are noticing a shifting of cotton production in our county.



1962 COTTON 'FACTS AND FIGURES'

COMMUNITY	NO. FARMS	ORIGINAL ALLOTMENT	EFFECTIVE ALLOTMENT	HARVESTED ACREAGE
CEDAR ROCK	348	1,774.0	1,963.6	1,797.8
CYPRESS CREEK	117	547.0	575.0	510.6
DUNN	287	990.6	806.4	700.6
FRANKLINTON	313	1,613.9	1,650.8	1,461.1
GOLD MINE	224	941.9	910.0	808.6
HARRIS	202	750.5	726.7	652.3
HAYESVILLE	215	998.7	1,202.0	1,121.7
LOUISBURG	263	1,434.8	1,370.2	1,216.9
SANDY CREEK	247	1,057.2	1,015.1	875.5
YOUNGSVILLE	165	646.3	622.8	549.3
TOTALS	2381	10,754.9	10,842.6	9,694.4

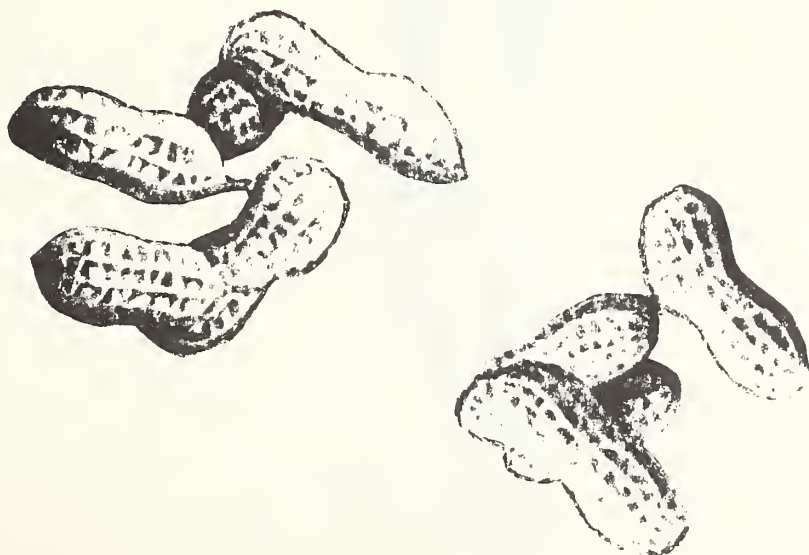
No. new grower cotton allotment farms.....2
 Total acreage allotted new grower cotton farms.....1.9
 No. farms releasing cotton allotment.....410
 Total acres of cotton released in Franklin County.....1359.3
 Reapportioned acreage.....1468.9*
 *(Includes additional acreage from other counties - 117.3 acres)
 Acreage released by CR farms (not reapportioned).....7.7

PEANUTS

1962 peanut allotment.....	9.5
No. farms with peanut allotments.....	3
Acreage planted to peanuts.....	6.3
Total production.....	2268
Yield per acre.....	360

A referendum was held on December 15, 1959, approving marketing quotas for peanuts for the three years 1960, 1961, and 1962.

Franklin County had only two eligible voters in 1959. Of the two eligible voters, two votes were cast in favor of marketing quotas.

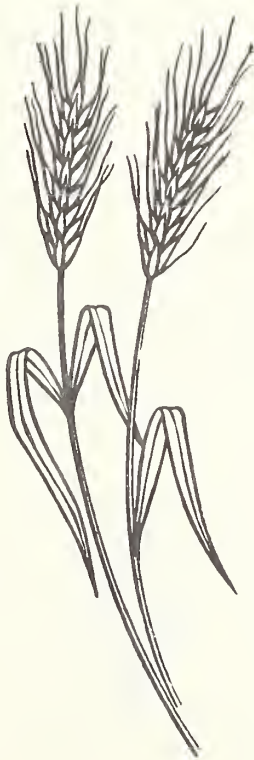


WHEAT

Wheat growers vote annually to determine if marketing quotas will be in effect for the coming year. Wheat marketing quotas for 1962 were approved in a national referendum held on August 24, 1961. Franklin County, with 205 eligible wheat voters, cast only 120 votes, 113 in favor and 7 against marketing quotas.

The 15-acre permitted acreage was eliminated for 1962. Instead, farmers were permitted to plant the highest acreage planted during 1959, 1960, or 1961, not to exceed 13.5 acres.

Wheat allotments were established on 1203 farms totaling 3134.1 acres. Small farm bases were established on 1585 farms for 1962. A total of 2540.9 acres were harvested in the county. Feed wheat applications were approved for 3 producers in 1962.



WHEAT STABILIZATION

The Wheat Stabilization Program provided for by Congress for 1962 is intended to accomplish three objectives:

1. Increase farm income.
2. Reduce excessive buildup of surplus.
3. Reduce government storage costs.

Program objectives would be achieved through reduced acreage, improved production control, strengthened price support, and payments to farmers who divert wheat acreage to soil conserving uses.

Seventy-five percent of our wheat producers participated in this new program as follows:

Eligible farms.....	1585
Participating farms.....	1185
Acres diverted.....	6907.3
Total earned payment.....	\$206,952.20



FEED GRAIN

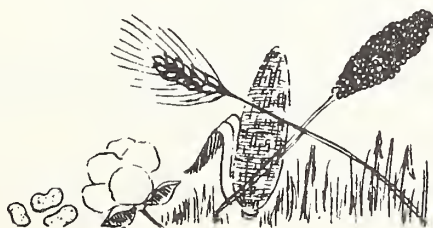
Nationally, the 1961 emergency feed grain program authorized by Congress to give farmers a voluntary program to control temporarily the national feed grain supply, was a tremendous success. It stopped the steady build up in feed grain stocks; at the same time, increasing tremendous savings in acquisition and storage costs.

The five general objectives of the feed grain program were:

1. To increase farm income,
2. To reduce the risk of serious over production of meat, poultry, and dairy products,
3. To stop the build up of feed grain surplus and to reduce the surplus if possible,
4. To reduce government costs of farm programs,
5. To assure consumers fair and stable prices of meat, poultry, and dairy products.

The feed grain program, inaugurated in 1961, was continued for 1962. Farmers desiring to participate filed applications to voluntarily reduce their corn, grain sorghum and barley acreage from the 1959-1960 average planted for these crops. Payments were made to these farmers for diverting the above feed grain acreages to a conservation use.

COMMODITY	NO. FARMS ELIGIBLE	NO. FARMS PARTICIPATING	DIVERTED ACRES	PAYMENT EARNED
Corn-			5576.5	\$201,185.60
Grain Sorghums	2439	1076	63.7	\$1,795.27
Barley	185	50	220.3	\$5,558.71



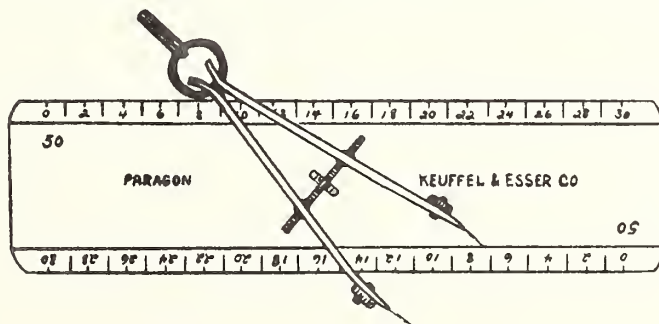
COMPLIANCE

One of the most important jobs of the Franklin ASCS County Office is the compliance job. This job requires full cooperation from everyone involved including county and community committeemen, office personnel, field employees and farmers.

The compliance job in Franklin County involves determining the acreage of tobacco, cotton, corn, peanuts, barley, grain sorghum, wheat, feed grain and wheat diverted acreage, and soil bank base crops on Conservation Reserve farms. Actually, different phases of this job are carried out year-round to include premeasurement, wheat measurement, regular summer measurement, remeasurement and adjustment of acreage.

Usually, during the month of January, farmers are given an opportunity to have their farm premeasured by making a deposit with the County ASCS Office. The premeasurement of farms gets underway during the month of February and lasts through April.

Immediately following this job, reporters are trained for summer compliance. Work usually begins in May with a special effort being made to complete the job by June 30. As soon as farms are measured, notices are prepared and sent to each operator notifying him of the planted acreage on his farm. If the farm allotments are in excess the operator will have a special time to visit the county office to make deposit for remeasurement or disposition.



PREMEASUREMENT

NO. APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED.....825

REGULAR PERFORMANCE

NAME OF CROP	NO. FARMS	NO. EXCESS	NO. DISP.	NO. REMEAS.	NO. REFUND
WHEAT	1299	1238	59	10	1
COTTON	2104	249	186	84	38
F. C. TOBACCO	2586	761	690	297	87
PEANUTS	3	1	1	0	0
SBB CROPS	9	2	2	0	0
FEED GRAIN PROGRAM (CORN & GR. SORG.)	1090	1086	71	17	2
FEED GRAIN PROGRAM (BARLEY)	50	50	2	0	0

PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

The main purpose of ASC price support programs may be outlined as activities designed to maintain an adequate supply of food and fiber for all our people and to promote trade and commerce with other nations and mainly to promote orderly marketing of our farm crops, especially at harvest time. By doing this an imaginary floor is placed under the price received for farm commodities by farmers.

Levels of support are established in accordance with the direction and authority contained in the Agricultural Act of 1938 as amended. Price support is mandatory for the basic commodities of corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco and peanuts. Support is also mandatory for certain designated non-basic commodities - wool, barley, grain sorghums, oats, rye, soybeans, etc. Price support for other commodities is permissive at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Price support operations are carried on by USDA through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The price support program for flue-cured tobacco is carried out by the Flue-cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation at the warehouse.

Both warehouse and farm-stored price support loans are available on most commodities grown in the county. Farm storage facility loans and mobile drying equipment loans are also available to eligible producers.

1962 COMMODITY SUPPORT PRICES

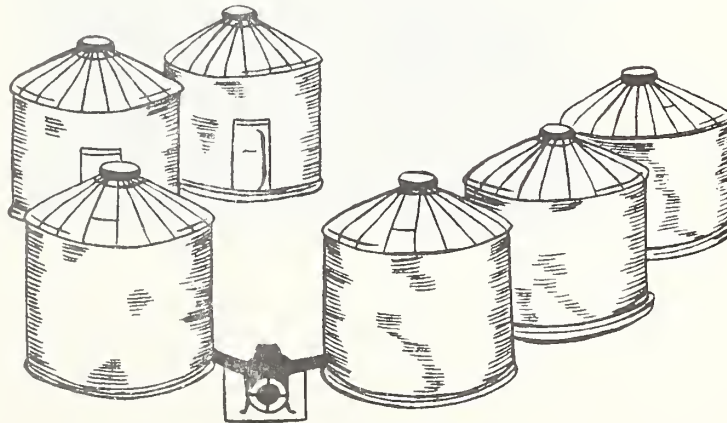
Cotton (1" Mid.).....	33.43¢ Pound	Grain Sorghums.....	\$2.05 CWT.
Tobacco.....	56.1¢ Pound	Oats.....	.73 Bu.
Peanuts.....	11.70¢ Pound	Wheat.....	2.16 Bu.
Corn.....	\$1.34 Bushel	Soybeans.....	2.21 Bu.
Barley.....	\$1.03 Bushel	Rye.....	1.19 Bu.
Cottonseed.....	\$2.20 CWT.		

FARM STORAGE FACILITY AND MOBILE DRYER LOAN PROGRAMS

Loans are available to help farmers provide adequate facilities for storing eligible commodities. When adequate storage is not available, the farmer must sell his products at harvest time when the market is usually flooded, and prices are at the lowest point for the year. Grain farmers who have ample storage and drying equipment are in a position to hold their grain off the market until a rise in price occurs.

Loans are made to producers to construct new storage bins up to twice annual production, not to exceed 95 percent of cost. Borrowers pay small service fees and also pay the expense of recording legal documents. The loan is repayable in four annual installments at four percent interest. The first payment is due one year from date of disbursement. Insurance is required on loans over \$1000. In 1962 Franklin County had one farm storage facility bin loan outstanding.

Loans are also made to producers for purchase of mobile drying equipment, not to exceed 95 percent of cost. Borrowers pay small service fees and also pay expense of recording legal documents. Loans are repayable in three annual installments at four percent interest; first payment due one year after date of disbursement of loan. Insurance is required on all dryer loans.



INCENTIVE WOOL PROGRAM

The "Incentive Wool Program" was authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954 and it first went into operation in 1955. Since it's inception, the program has accomplished a steady increase in wool production. Wool is recognized as an essential and strategic commodity which is not produced in sufficient quantity in the United States. We call this an "incentive" program because it provides an incentive for farmers to increase their wool production. Incentive payments are made on eligible wool, lambs and yearlings marketed by producers.

There were 4 applications for shorn wool and 4 applications for lambs and yearlings sold for slaughter accepted by the Franklin ASC County Committee in 1962.



PUBLIC RELATIONS

The job of keeping farmers, businessmen and other agricultural minded people informed is of vital importance to the success of any ASCS program.

During 1962 several methods of getting information to the public were used. Weekly newsletters were mailed to each county and community committeeman, to all vendors, local agricultural agencies and to others interested in ASCS programs. These key people play an important role in helping to dispense information about agricultural programs to the public.

Another very important means of information to farmers is by mail. Farmers in Franklin County were sent cards or letters furnishing information about programs such as the agricultural conservation program, compliance, production adjustment and wool.

The press has proven to be an excellent way to keep the public informed about what is happening in agriculture. Franklin County has one newspaper, "The Franklin Times", which is published biweekly. The newspaper personnel has been very cooperative in printing news articles pertaining to ASCS and programs administered by it.

The WYRN Radio Station personnel has been instrumental in helping to keep the public informed by allowing time for regular ASCS programs and spot announcements.

"OUR MOTTO"

Service With A Smile

NEWSLETTERS.....37

CARDS.....22

LETTERS.....11

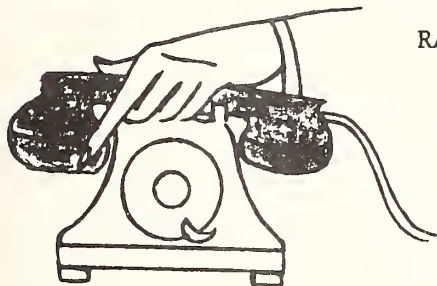
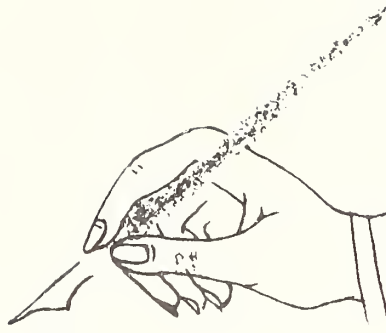
NEWS RELEASES.....63

NEWS RELEASES PUBLISHED.....46

RADIO PROGRAMS.....32

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS.....16

GROUP TALKS.....4



LISTEN TO RADIO STATION WYRN,

LOUISBURG, N. C.

EACH WEDNESDAY

AT 11:30 A. M.

FOR ASCS NEWS

